

NOW A JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

The Chatfield Paper Company Reorganized—Two New Members Taken In—Mr. Chatfield President and Treasurer of the Company.

By a reorganization the Chatfield Paper company of 298 to 302 State street has now become a joint stock company. There will be no change in the personnel of those connected with the business, but the change consists chiefly in the promotion of two of the employees to be members of the company. The gentlemen who were promoted are William E. Beecher, who has been bookkeeper for the company since Mr. Chatfield purchased the business, and William R. Shaffer, who has been with the company for several years.

The capital stock of the reorganized company is \$30,000, and an enlargement of the present quarters in the near future is contemplated, this being necessitated by the increasing business. The plant and building are owned by the company, and the enlargement will be made as soon as the lease of a tenant now occupying a part of the property runs out.

Mr. Chatfield is president and treasurer of the new company, and Mr. Shaffer is secretary.

The company has one of the finest plants in the city for this line of trade, and carry a variety and quantity of stock that is surprising to the ordinary visitor. Their business being mainly a wholesale trade, the ordinary shopper does not know of its extent. But while wholesaling is the principal trade, the retail business is not neglected, and there is a complete stock of paper, twines, stationery, etc. The salesrooms, office and storerooms occupy three large floors and a double basement, in addition to commodious storehouses in the rear and motive power for the plant is furnished by a powerful electric motor.

Mr. Shaffer, the newly admitted member of the company, came here from New York. He has had a long experience in the paper business and has a large circle of friends in the trade. The prosperity of the newly organized company is assured.

Mr. Chatfield and Mr. Shaffer both possess a thorough knowledge of the paper business, to which fact, and to their untiring energy is due the constant increasing business of the company.

TWENTY-SEVENTH C. V. REUNION.

The annual reunion of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers will be held next Wednesday, August 4, at the Connecticut building in Woodmont. The members will take cars at the green at 10 o'clock. A large attendance is expected.

COMRADES OF THE "OLD SEVENTH."

Our twenty-sixth reunion will be held at Hartford, Wednesday, September 11, 1895, in C. A. R. hall, No. 32 Main street. Business session at 11 a. m. sharp. Dinner at United States hotel. Price seventy-five cents. The official circular says: "It is expected that Chaplain Rev. H. L. Wayland will be present, who writes: 'It is not very likely that I shall be present at more than one more reunion.'"

Jerome Tourtelotte is president of the association and W. H. Pierpont is vice president and secretary.

HORSE GUARD TOURNAMENT.

Some of the Noted Riders Who Will Participate.

Among the well known riders who will take part in the Governor's Horse Guard wheel tournament at Elm City Driving Park next Monday are: F. T. Catlin, Sidney J. Harvey, W. A. Rutz, G. E. Thatcher, G. H. Callet, of New Haven C. W. Dyer, F. J. Titus, G. C. Smith, J. C. Barth, H. K. Bird, L. Barry, C. Allen of Syracuse, W. H. Pettigrew of West Newton, Me., Oscar Newbauer of Passaic, N. J., T. E. Hatch of Scarsdale, Mass., L. D. Cabanne of St. Louis, Mo., Earl Kiser and L. C. Johnson of the Sterne team, Syracuse, N. Y., F. B. Ridley and O. Bernhard of Cleveland, O.

The track is in excellent condition and it is expected that very fast time will be made.

Marriage Announced.

The marriage of Miss Florence S. Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Thompson of Morris Cove, and O'Orville H. Burrill of East Haven will take place September 10 at 3 p. m. at the Congregational church, East Haven.

FAST PROGRESSING.

Work on the Phelps Building. The new Phelps building on the campus, between Welch and Lawrence halls, is now well under way of construction. The second story walls are just being started, and the stone work of the arches was completed yesterday. The walls, however, will not be up ready for the roof for three months.

SECOND BATTERY REUNION.

Held in Bridgeport Yesterday—Officers Elected—Interesting Facts About the Regiment. Bridgeport, Aug. 29.—The twenty-ninth annual reunion of the Second Connecticut Light Battery was held in this city to-day at Seaside Park, from which place the regiment marched away to the war in 1862. At the business meeting the following officers were elected:

President, E. B. Platt of Hartford; vice president, P. B. Sherman of Bridgeport; secretary and treasurer, W. P. Farrington of Bridgeport, and chaplain, C. W. Rowe of Bridgeport. The executive committee consists of the following gentlemen: Sylvester V. Nichols, Edward Chapin and Edward Thompson of Bridgeport.

Dinner was then served, and after it was over short speeches were made by several members of the battery. During three years of hard service the battery never lost a gun or flag, and they never even drew a blade from the commissary supplies. The battery arrived at New Haven July 21, 1865, from New Orleans, under command of Captain W. S. Hotchkiss. They were mustered out August 9, 1865. During all their engagements they only had one man killed in action, one of wounds, eighteen of disease.

THE UNIFICATION OF THE LAWS.

The Meeting at Detroit—What the Commission Is—The Work It Has Done and May Do—The Need of Such Work.

Detroit, Aug. 28, 1895.

To the Editor of the Journal and Courier: The commission for the unification of the laws was in session here yesterday and adjourned this morning. Before saying anything about its work it may be well to make it clear what this commission is. It is unfortunate that the able men who framed the constitution of the United States did not insert in it a provision giving congress the power to pass for the whole country a uniform system of commercial law, or, rather, it was unfortunate that it was impossible to do so. The result is that the United States are the only great nation in the civilized world that has not a system of commercial law common to its entire territory.

In the days when the constitution was adopted the journey from Boston to New York was one of more difficulty than that from New York to San Francisco is now. The colonies were more foreign to each other than Canada is to the United States at present. The characteristics of the people and the usages of business furnish now a reason why Boston, New York, Chicago and New Orleans should be governed by different systems of commercial law, that is, no reason where the customs, language and modes of business are the same, why the commercial law should be essentially different. What reason is there, for instance, why what is a negotiable note should differ in Massachusetts from what it is in New York or Illinois, or why what the essential requisites of a sale of personal property are should differ even as between Massachusetts and Connecticut? Yet so it is.

Commercially, State lines in this country have long since ceased to exist. In commerce we are as much one people as France and the German empire, and we not, like them, have one system of civil, or at least of commercial law. The answer is there is no power that can create for us any such system of law. The whole matter is beyond the jurisdiction of the federal government. The differences in our commercial laws are certainly out of harmony with the sentiment, common to Americans now, that America is one country and not the States of which they happen to be citizens, a sentiment quite as true as it is in the case of the United Kingdom. The adoption of the Constitution. The feeling is growing that they are out of keeping with our progress, and that it is an American system of law rather than a State system of law under which we ought to live.

The commission for the unification of the law is an outgrowth of this feeling. The Empire State took the lead in this reform, as it has in law reform generally. It is to the State of New York that we owe the so-called American practice, which abolishes arbitrary forms and the distinction between law and equity, and reduces complaints and answers to a simple statement of facts.

In 1890 the legislature of New York passed an act appointing a commission for the unification of the law of the United States, which was to meet and co-operate with similar commissions from other States. This commission wrote letters to the governors of the various States suggesting the appointment of such commissions, and in the same year the matter was brought to the attention of the American Bar association. This association appointed a committee of one from each State and territory to urge the appointment of these commissions, and to assist in having the laws recommended by the commission adopted by the various States. The result is that twenty-seven States and one Territory have appointed commissioners. The State of Connecticut passed an act in 1892 providing that the governor appoint three commissioners and that they be authorized to spend for their expenses not more than \$10,000 a year. Governor Morris appointed E. Henry Hyde, Lyman D. Brewster and E. P. Arvine members of the commission from Connecticut.

The commissioners appointed by the various states have held several meetings, the first being at Saratoga in the summer of 1892. Their progress has been rather slow, as they were unwilling to recommend any important legislation until a considerable number of the states had appointed commissioners. They, however, adopted and recommended a common form for the acknowledgment of deeds and a common method for the authentication of such acknowledgments; also a uniform law relative to the sealing of deeds; also an act relative to the execution of wills, providing that a will executed in the mode prescribed by the law of the testator's domicile, should be deemed in the other states to be legally executed; also an act providing that a will probated in one state, may be proved in another, by filing an exemplified copy of the will and the record probating the same; also a law abolishing days of grace upon notes and bills; also a uniform standard for weights and measures; also an act concerning marriage, providing that some ceremony or written evidence signed by the parties, be required to render a marriage valid. This act was intended more especially for the states where the so-called common law marriage exists, that is a marriage by agreement of the parties without any ceremony, civil or religious. The act further provided that a certificate of marriage or the written evidence signed by the parties be recorded.

Many of these acts have already been adopted by most of the states represented in the commission. The laws relative to marriage were unnecessary in Connecticut. Those relative to the execution of wills and the probate of foreign wills were already a part of our statute law. The other recommendation of the commission was adopted by our last legislature. Meanwhile the commission has been preparing legislation of a far more important character. At the instance of Henry A. Beekman of New York (now judge of the superior court of that state) and Hon. Lyman D. Brewster of Connecticut, an effort was made to prepare an act adapting to American usage, the famous act of the English parliament, codifying the law of notes and bills of exchange, passed some ten years ago.

What is the advantage of mere codification it may be asked? Our law, and the law of the entire Anglo-Saxon world, is composed of what is called, The written and The unwritten Law. Our constitutions and statutes are the written Law; the unwritten law, which is by far the greatest part of our jurisprudence, consists of the decisions of the courts of last resort, and is scattered through more than ten thousand volumes. The first great advantage of codification is certainly, clear and definite statement. The British act has condensed into forty pages, what it took usually a thousand pages of text book to make clear, and what was probably contained in more than ten thousand pages of decisions. If we should add to that the decisions in the United States on notes and bills it might reach a hundred thousand.

IN FAR AWAY ALASKA

A NEW HAVEN COLONY MAY BE LOCATED THERE.

Some of the Striking Features of This Far Away Possession of Uncle Sam—Its Grandeur of Scenery—Its Glaciers and Fjords—Its Mineral Wealth—Busy Industries.

Apologies of the fact that a number of New Haven people are contemplating founding a colony in southeastern Alaska the following description of the country will be interesting. An attempt to adequately describe this wonderful region is almost hopeless, and to realize its grandeur of scenery requires the use of a vivid imagination. To call it the Switzerland of America would be similar to comparing the infant to the matured man, for its mountain scenery, its glaciers and its people are far ahead of the Alps, and its frozen rivers, great and sublime as they are.

Dixon's Entrance, north of Graham Island, of the Queen Charlotte group, is the southern boundary of Alaskan possessions, and after crossing this we find ourselves in a land different from any we have ever seen before. Our gentlemanly skipper tells us we are steaming through the waters of the Pacific Ocean, but unless he had said so we would scarcely realize it. Even then it is hard to believe that these calm waters are the same which we saw tossing and tumbling at the entrance to Puget Sound. Imagine a fjord, or countless numbers of them, between islands whose mountainous sides loom up thousands of feet above the steamer's deck on every turn, so narrow in places that the steamer's rigging nearly scrapes the rocks. The Alexander Archipelago, through which we are now wending our way, is one of the largest in this vast island region. It is 300 miles from north to south, and is eighty miles wide. Throughout this vast length and breadth there are estimated to be from 2,000 to 5,000 separate islands of all sizes. Some scarcely large enough to stand upon, and others containing acres of land. All are formed principally of rock, and in their primeval state. No attempt has ever been made to cultivate the soil here, and indeed such an attempt would end in failure. Only a narrow beach at the best is to be found and in most cases the steep mountains rise directly from the shore, their feet being lapped by the waters of the fjords.

All is delightfully quiet, the quiet of contentment and peace. To the weary legislator, or weary sailor, the Russian-American company situated here was one of the best equipped of the Russian empire, and here were built and repaired the immense fleets of that once powerful company. A number of workshops were also built here, and at the blacksmith shops were made numerous agricultural implements. In fact, these afforded the only source of revenue to the plant. Thousands of the primitive ploughshares and rude hoes and rakes used in California and Mexico were made here. Axes, hatchets and knives were also made for purposes of trading with the natives for their furs.

Then a force of from six to eight hundred white men, with wives and families, with the sixty attaches of the government, lived here. Now, as you step ashore you scarcely pause to notice the handful of whites who have assembled on the wharf, but at once the impression of general decay is made upon your mind; the houses are settling here, there, and everywhere, rotting on their foundations, and scarcely more than half of them occupied, while the total population is considerably less than one thousand souls.

And so, as we go through out this section of Alaska, all through the Alexander Archipelago, we will find the same decay, and release into its former state of semi-barbarism. But, in spite of this decline of her prosperity, Alaska can never lose her glory, for that consists almost entirely in her scenic variety and her aboriginal life. Her mountains, glaciers, islands and her natives can never be taken away, and these, coupled with the serenity of her wilds, make a visit ever to be remembered, and those who have been to Alaska will never wish to return to that quiet, peaceful place to spend their days.

FAIR HAVEN. Frank W. Prince and family of 24 Clinton avenue have rented a cottage at Shell Beach, stopping there for several weeks. Mrs. Hastin of 97 Grand avenue has returned from a visit with friends in Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barnes of Houston street have gone to Port Jefferson, L. I., to visit relatives. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thorpe left yesterday for Asbury park. Edmund Barnes is visiting in Stratford. Miss Minnie L. Strickland and Miss Grace Roberts are at Asbury park. W. A. Niles has returned from Norfolk on the schooner Grace Seymour. His brother, George D. Niles, went to Block Island yesterday.

The annual election of officers of the St. Ignatius T. A. B. society will be held the third Sunday in September. This society has appointed a committee to make arrangements for two lawn parties to be given next month. A reception was tendered Miss Elizabeth Cull of Glastonbury and the Misses Campbell of Blatchley avenue on Wednesday evening. Miss Florence S., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Thompson of Morris Cove, and O'Orville H. Burrill of East Haven, will be married on September 10 at 3 p. m. at the Congregational church, East Haven. William S. Rowe, the jeweler, and family have returned from Northampton.

The committee that is arranging for the trolley party to be given by the Fort Hale lodge, N. E. O. P., met Thursday night. They have sold over 400 tickets. Four cars have been chartered. About eighty members of Perseverance council, D. of L., and Hiram Camp division, S. of T., went on a trolley ride Wednesday evening in two cars of the Fair Haven and Westville road. They visited Savin Rock, Woodmont, West-

view from the steamer's deck as we enter the sound is one of the brightest and most pleasant we have yet seen. Straight ahead, in the center of the picture, is Mount Verastova, its snow-capped summit hidden in clouds; to the left of this silent sentinel is Sikka, its head of the harbor, and appear quite buildings form a semi-circle around the inviting. Prominent among the buildings is the Greek church. This building stands on a hill, and its square tower rises far above the roofs of the other structures. The town is huddled about the church, no regard being paid to streets, but the houses built as happened. All are close together, and there is but room in places for a person to pass between them. To the right are the buildings of the training school, and in contrast to the village they are palaces. Beginning at the right of the row of buildings they are Austin hall for boys, Kelly hall for girls, then the church, flanked by the museum and the Shepard Industrial building; the parsonage, the hospital and a number of cottages for teachers. This is the largest school in Alaska and one of the most successful. It was established by the Presbyterian church.

It is more than probable that two or three schooners will be at anchor in the harbor, and in the lower bay will be found quite a fleet of native kayacks, grouped in twos and threes, their occupants fishing for halibut. All hail the arrival of the steamer, and the natives follow it to its dock. There is quite a hotel here, and much to see in the stores and streets. This place like Wrangell, has greatly depreciated since the transfer from the Russians and now is much smaller than when in the height of its glory in 1866. For self-protection and comfort the Russian officers of the Russian-American company built a large apartment house, or flats, here, and the buildings were, too, compared with those we find there to-day. Some of them were 150 feet in length and 50 to 80 wide, three stories high, with huge attics. They were constructed of huge spruce logs, smoothly trimmed down to timbers twelve inches square. These were snugly dovetailed at the corners and the roof covered with sheet iron. The eaves were painted a faint lemon-yellow, while the roof was red-oche. The windows were uniformly small, but fitted neatly into artistic casements, usually with double sashes. Within the floors were laid with whipsawed planks, tongued and grooved by hand and highly polished. The walls were ceiled up on sides and overhead with light boards and generally papered with gaudy paper. Rugs of tapestry and furs were thickly strewn over the floors, and the houses afforded very comfortable shelters from the cold and storm. But all these are of the past, and to-day the huts of the natives and the frame cottages of the whites are the most portentous structures to be found, beside the school.

Again, the shipyard of the Russian-American company situated here was one of the best equipped of the Russian empire, and here were built and repaired the immense fleets of that once powerful company. A number of workshops were also built here, and at the blacksmith shops were made numerous agricultural implements. In fact, these afforded the only source of revenue to the plant. Thousands of the primitive ploughshares and rude hoes and rakes used in California and Mexico were made here. Axes, hatchets and knives were also made for purposes of trading with the natives for their furs.

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W. T. BULL, late Full-back, Yale Foot Ball Team, writes:

New York, May 10, 1895.

"It was the result of a wager with a friend which caused me to put on my foot ball clothes a week ago and begin kicking 'drops' and 'punts' as though life held no other object. Experience of years had taught me that the sure outcome of so kicking without the usual working up process meant a lame thigh—in short, an induced inability to kick the ball a foot on the morrow. My friend, however, to decide a discussion as to the merits of different liniments and the like for strains, had induced me to become the trial horse. After kicking hard for a half hour, I underwent a deal of rubbing with SALVA-CRA. He contended that through its powers to alleviate stiffness and soreness, my ability to kick would be unimpaired. I did not believe him—yet, as he said, the pungent salve staved off every sign of lameness and the next day I kicked without the slightest discomfort. In consequence I feel bound to admit that SALVA-CRA is a little giant, and a necessity to every athlete as well as an indispensable article in the medicine chest of every household."

Two sizes, 25 and 30 cents. At all druggists, or by mail, THE BRANDEGE CO., 274 Canal St., N. Y.

Allcock's Corn Shields, Allcock's Bunions Shields,

Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

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Baseball To-day.

The Edgewood baseball team will play the Victors of Bridgeport on the Edgewood grounds to-day at 4 p. m. The batteries will include Foster and O'Rourke for Bridgeport and Sedgewick and Brennan for Edgewood.

Mr. Fred Staub of Nicoll street, this city, returned yesterday after spending the past week in Lake George and Saratoga.

Mrs. E. B. Foot, Mrs. Isaac Smith, and daughter Florence of New Haven, who are summering at Sachem's Head, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Griswold at their West Beach cottage Wednesday. Mrs. J. K. Denison of Chester street is being entertained by them at present.

Cholera

* Infantum

This dreadful disease cannot fasten upon childhood when the system is fortified with that great raw food extract known as

Bovinine

The medical profession in general have depended upon it for years. BOVININE is a food, not a medicine. Add a few drops to baby's milk. Nothing will build up health and strength so quickly.

THE BOVININE CO., NEW YORK, A. P. Bush & Co., 149 Pearl street, Boston, New England Agents.

Education.

THE DESSAUER-TROOSTYK School of Music, 781 Chapel street. VOCAL and instrumental instruction after the methods of European conservatories. Applicants received Mondays and Thursdays from 12 to 1 and 4 to 5 p. m. during July and August.

MISS LIVERMORE'S Kindergarten and School at 91 Olive street re-opens Sept. 1. Languages, Music, Drawing without extra charge. Circular sent for children. Mothers' classes will be formed.

MECHANICAL DRAWING, PERSPECTIVE, MATHEMATICS, MR. F. HONEY, 179 Church street, Hartford office, Ballerstein Building, Address letters to New Haven office.

THE DESSAUER-TROOSTYK SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 781 Chapel Street, Will Reopen September 2d, 1895.

MISS ORTON and MISS NICHOLS Successors to the Misses Edwards, will reopen on Thursday, September 20, at 57 Elm street their Day School for Girls. Primary, Intermediate and Academic Departments. Special students admitted. College preparatory. Circulars with courses of study furnished on application.

MRS. THOMPSON WILL reopen her school at 377 Crown street Monday, September 3d, Kindergarten, Primary and Grammar Departments. Circulars with courses of study furnished on application.

New Haven Conservatory of Music, 82 CHURCH STREET, E. A. PARSONS, Private Instruction Only.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION, J. JEROME HAYES Will resume teaching Monday, September 2d. Studio at the Hubinger Building, Chapel st., Rooms 25 and 27.

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Dry Goods.

EVERY DAY BARGAIN DAY HERE.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY.

Superb Styles and Interesting Prices. All are welcome to look at these French, English and German creations.

Meantime we keep mowing down goods in stock at a rapid pace. Our LOW prices keep the store full of customers all the time.

These are but samples of the many bargains on sale. Please Note—Our prices last until goods are all sold.

35c A YARD for Merrimack Shirting—good styles. Our sales on these goods keep the mill running on full time. Value 50c.

35c A YARD for Domet Flannels, good quality. Doctors say that Night-gowns made of Domet Flannel are the proper thing to wear—keeps the body warm. Our desire to improve health has suggested the above price.

60c A YARD for Outing Flannelette in dark colors; quality worth and sold at 10c.

2c EACH, or 20c a dozen for All Linen Doyleys. These are cheap at 40c dozen.

5c A YARD for 36-inch Brown Cotton. Good quality.

60c A YARD for good Black Cotton, 10c A YARD for All Silk Black and White Laces, 6 to 8 inches wide.

35c A YARD for 8 and 10 inch Point de Ireland Laces. Value 10 to 15c.

35c A YARD for 46 inch Black and Colored India Twills. Exceptional value.

35c A PAIR for White and Gray Blankets.

55c A YARD for 46 inch Black and Wool Henrietta. Price was a dollar.

85c EACH—Your choice of our entire stock of \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 Men's Laundered Shirts.

15c A YARD—Balance of our stock Swivel Silks. These sold at 35c yard.

50c A YARD—A magnificent assortment of 50 inch Black Wide Wale Serges. Cheap at 75c.

BASEMENT VALUES

Much Under Price.

50-foot Clothes Lines, 5c. Pail Washboards, 10c. Dish Mops, 2c. Potato Mashers, 3c. Butter Moulds, 5c. Satchel Baskets, 15c. Tea and Coffee Canisters, 5c. Oil Stove Tea Kettles, 15c. Oil Stove Ovens, \$1.00. Oil Stove Sad Iron Heaters, 50c. Decorated Cuspidors, 8c. Nickel Cuspidors, 8c. Spout Coffee Pots, 5c. Muffin Pans, six in sheet, 4c. One-quart Watering Cans, 3c. Individual Cream Pitchers, 3c. Mustard Pots, with spoons, 10c. Decorated Cup, Saucers and Plate, 25c. Jelly Tumblers, with cover, 15c dozen. Hammered Trays, 5c.

EWEN MCINTYRE & CO.

834 to 840 Chapel Street, New Haven, Ct.

W.L. Douglas Shoes

\$3.00 Per Pair \$3.00 no more no less

Save from \$1.00 to \$3.00 on your

FOOT WEAR.

You might as well make a saving when it is an advantage to do so.